UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/695,108	10/25/2000	Robert S. Morley	91436-213	1598

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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, THANH T

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2144	

DATE MAILED: 10/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Office Action Summary</td><td>Application No.
09/695,108</td><td>Applicant(s)
MORLEY ET AL.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Examiner
Tammy T. Nguyen</td><td>Art Unit
2144</td></tr>
</table>

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *(3)* MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *August 14, 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-38 and 44-47* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) *39-43* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☐ Claim(s) *1-38 and 44-47* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☒ Claim(s) *1-38 and 44* are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *25 October 2000* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) .

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Detailed Office Action

1.   This action is in response to the Pre-Appeal Brief filed on 11/18/05.

2.   Claims 1-38, and 44-47 have been examined.

Claim Objections

3.   Claims 1, 37, 38, 44, 45, 46, and 47 are objected to because of the following

informalities: Examiner is unclear whether how can applicants have only one

an aggregate logical device or how can applicant logically associating a

selection of at least one device component (since applicant have only at least

one component). For exampled, "communicating with said at least one of a

plurality of device components". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the

various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were

made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under

37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not

commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5.   Claims 1-4, 6-9, 11-15, 17-38, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Carter et al., (hereinafter Carter) U.S. Patent No. 6,266,788 in

view of Phillip Waisin Ching., (hereinafter Ching) U.S. Patent No. 6,560,620.

6.   As to claim 1, Carter the invention substantially as claimed, Carter discloses

including a method of providing device control to at least one device component, said

device control enabling interaction of a data network service with said at least one device

component, said method comprising: communicating with said at least one device

component (Fig.1 communicating with device component); in an aggregate logical device

(col.7, lines 45-50); maintaining a logical model of said aggregate logical device (Fig.4

shows logical model of aggregate logical device, and col.7, lines 39-49) and providing

access to said data network service by representing said selection of said at least one

device component to said data network service as said aggregate logical device (Fig.2,

col.4, lines 57-64, and col.5, lines 20-45). However, Carter does not explicitly disclose

logically association a selection of at least one device component.

7.   In the same field of endeavor, Ching discloses (e.g., hierarchical comparison

system and method). Ching discloses logically association a selection of at least one

device component (Ching teaches selected components of the user computer 102), [see

Ching col.11, lines 5-10, and col.4, line 5 to col.10, line 67].

8.   Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Ching's teachings

of hierarchical document comparison system and method with the teachings of Carter, for

the purpose of that the user can quickly identify the changes that have been made in the

computer [see Ching col.2, lines 61-65]. Thus Carter provides the motivation by stating

that there exist a need that provides an economic and efficient way to correct errors in

computer networking software without having to develop an expensive independent stack

in a time intensive manner [see Carter col.3, lines 49-53].

9.   As to claim 2, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said

maintaining said logical model comprises maintaining a state of each of said selection of

said at least one device component in said logical model (col.7, lines 39-45).

10.   As to claim 3, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said

communicating uses a stimulus message format (col.8, lines 45-55).

11.   As to claim 4, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said stimulus

message format employs the Megaco Protocol (This protocol is inherent because it just a

standard protocol for all communication in the Internet).

12.   As to claim 6, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said stimulus

message format employ the H.323 protocol (col.4, lines 65-67).

13.   As to claim 7, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said maintaining said logical model further comprises dynamically adding a given device component to said logical model (col.7, lines 37-42).

14.   As to claim 8, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said maintaining further comprises dynamically removing a given device component from said logical model (col.4, lines 40-45).

15.   As to claim 9, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein a server of said data network service is physically associated with at least one of said selection of said at least one device component (Fig.1 communication device component).

16.   As to claim 11, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said data network service is a first data network service and wherein said providing comprises: executing a first data network service adapter application corresponding to a server of said first data network service (Fig 1 server 17); and logically associating said first data network service adapter application with said aggregate logical device (col.4, lines 40-45).

17.   As to claim 12, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising: providing access to a second data network service by representing said selection of said at least one device component to said second data network service as said aggregate logical device; and where said providing includes executing a second data network service adapter application corresponding to said server of said second data network service and logically associating said second data network service adapter application with said aggregate logical device (Fig.2, col.4, lines 57-64, and col.5, lines 20-45).

18.   As to claim 13, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising

routing, as necessary, said communicating with said at least one device component to an

appropriate one of either said first data network service adapter application or said second

data network service adapter application (Fig.1 show second data network PSTN).

19.   As to claim 14, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said

providing comprises: executing a compound data network service adapter application

comprising a logical association of said first data network service adapter application

corresponding to said server of said first data network service (Fig.1 Server of first data

network server); and a second data network service adapter application corresponding to

said server of said second data network service (Fig.1 shows second network service

PSTN); and logically associating said compound data network service adapter application

with said aggregate logical device(Fig.1 logically connect by server 17).

20.   As to claim 15, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said server of

said first data network service is functionally associated with said server of said second

data network service (Fig.1, second network server 17 and PSTN).

21.   As to claim 17, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising

enforcing visibility rules for mediating said communication with said at least one device

component as said communication relates to said first data network service adapter

application and said second data network service adapter application (Fig.1 shows second

network service).

22.   As to claim 18, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said at least

one device component is a plurality of device components (Fig.1, communicate device

component).

23.   As to claim 19, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein at least one

of said plurality of device components is connected to a data network (Fig1, plurality of

device components is connect to a data network).

24.   As to claim 20, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising:

logically associating at least one device component of said plurality of device

components in a second aggregate logical device (Fig.1); and maintaining a second

logical model of said second aggregate logical device (Fig.1 logical model).

25.   As to claim 21, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising

providing access to said data network service by representing said at least one device

component of said plurality of device components to said data network service as said

second aggregate logical device (Fig.2, col.4, lines 57-64, and col.5, lines 20-45).

26.   As to claim 22, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising

providing access to a second data network service by representing said at least one device

component of said plurality of device components to said second data network service as

said second aggregate logical device (Fig.1 shows second aggregate logical device).

27.   As to claim 23, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein a given

device component of said selection of said plurality of device components is a primary

network intelligence for providing device control to further ones of said plurality of

device components (Fig.2 device control 32 of plurality device components).

28.   As to claim 24, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein

communication with said primary network intelligence uses a stimulus message format

(col.8, lines 45-55).

29.   As to claim 25, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said stimulus

message format employs the Megaco Protocol (This protocol is inherent because it just a

standard protocol for all communication in the Internet).

30.   As to claim 26, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein, upon loss of

communication with said primary network intelligence, said method further comprises:

communicating with said further ones of said plurality of device components (Fig.1

communicating with device component); logically associating said further ones of said

plurality of device components with one another as a second aggregate logical device

(col.7, lines 45-50); maintaining a second logical model of said second aggregate logical

device (Fig.1 shows second logical model); and providing access to said data network

service by representing said further ones of said plurality of device components to said

data network service as said second aggregate logical device (Fig.1).

31.   As to claim 27, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said

providing comprises: converting an indication of a change in a state of said logical model

of said aggregate logical device into a request of said data network service and sending

said request to said data network service (Fig.1 sending request to data network service).

32.   As to claim 28, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said

providing comprises: receiving a response to said request of said data network service (;

generating an interpretation of said response; and providing instructions, based on said

interpretation, to change said state of said logical model of said aggregate logical device

(col.2, lines 45-50).

33.   As to claim 29, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said response

comprises a media flow and, responsive to said interpretation of said response, said communicating further comprises sending said media flow to a given device component of said selection of said at least one device component (col.2, lines 45-50).

34.   As to claim 30 Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said generating said interpretation further comprises, before said sending, converting said media flow from a format in which said media flow was received to a format understood by said given device component of said selection of said at least one device component (Fig.1 device components).

35.   As to claim 31, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said response comprises a data file and, responsive to said interpretation of said response, said communicating further comprises sending said data file to a given device component of said selection of said at least one device component (col.2, lines 45-50).

36.   As to claim 32, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said generating said interpretation further comprises, before said sending, converting said data from a format in which said data file was received to a format understood by said given device component of said selection of said at least one device component (col5, lines 35-40).

37.   As to claim 33, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein sending said request to said data network service further comprises instructing said data network service to direct a response to a given device component of said selection of said at least one device component (col.6, lines 35-45).

38.   As to claim 34, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said

aggregate logical device comprises a logical device element corresponding to each of said

at least one device component and wherein a given logical device element corresponds to

a particular device component and a device type of said given logical device element is

different from à device type of said particular device component (Fig.1 shows

communicating device component).

39.   As to claim 35, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said device

type of said logical device element is "pointing device" and said device type of said

particular device component is "microphone" (col.4, lines 45-50).

40.   As to claim 36, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising

using speech recognition to convert a message received from said "microphone" device

type to a state change of said "pointing device" device type (col.4, 55-65).

41.   As to claim 37, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, including a network

intelligence for providing device control to at least one device component, said network

intelligence comprising; a message driver for communicating with said at least one

device component (Fig1, shows every component must have a message driver to be able

to communicate) a resource context manager for: in an aggregate logical device (Fig.1

communicating with device component); in an aggregate logical device (col.7, lines 45-

50); maintaining a logical model of said aggregate logical device (Fig.4 shows logical

model of aggregate logical device, and col.7, lines 39-49); and a service adapter for

representing said selection of said at least one device component to said data network

service as said aggregate logical device to provide access to said data network service

(Fig.3, col.4, lines 57-64, and col.5, lines 20-45). However, Carter does not explicitly

disclose logically association a selection of at least one device component.

42.   In the same field of endeavor, Ching discloses (e.g., hierarchical comparison

system and method). Ching discloses logically association a selection of at least one

device component (Ching teaches selected components of the user computer 102), [see

Ching col.11, lines 5-10, and col.4, line 5 to col.10, line 67].

43.   Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Ching's teachings

of hierarchical document comparison system and method with the teachings of Carter, for

the purpose of that the user can quickly identify the changes that have been made in the

computer [see Ching col.2, lines 61-65]. Thus Carter provides the motivation by stating

that there exist a need that provides an economic and efficient way to correct errors in

computer networking software without having to develop an expensive independent stack

in a time intensive manner [see Carter col.3, lines 49-53].

44.   As to claim 38, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, including a computer

readable medium containing computer-executable instructions which, when performed by

a processor in a network intelligence for providing device control to at least one device

component, cause the processor to: communicate with said at least one device component

(Fig.1 shows device components communicate with each others); in an aggregate logical

device (col.7, lines 45-50); maintain a logical model of said aggregate logical device

(Fig.4 shows logical model of aggregate logical device, and col.7, lines 39-49); represent

said selection of said at least one device component to said data network service as said

aggregate logical device to provide access to said data network service (Fig.2, col.4, lines

57-64, and col.5, lines 20-45). However, Carter does not explicitly disclose logically

association a selection of at least one device component.

45.   In the same field of endeavor, Ching discloses (e.g., hierarchical comparison

system and method). Ching discloses logically association a selection of at least one

device component (Ching teaches selected components of the user computer 102), [see

Ching col.11, lines 5-10, and col.4, line 5 to col.10, line 67].

46.   Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Ching's teachings

of hierarchical document comparison system and method with the teachings of Carter, for

the purpose of that the user can quickly identify the changes that have been made in the

computer [see Ching col.2, lines 61-65]. Thus Carter provides the motivation by stating

that there exist a need that provides an economic and efficient way to correct errors in

computer networking software without having to develop an expensive independent stack

in a time intensive manner [see Carter col.3, lines 49-53].

47.   As to claim 44, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, including a method of

providing device control to at least one device component, said device control enabling

interaction of a stand-alone service with said at least one device component, said method

comprising: communicating with said at least one device component (Fig.1 shows device

components communicate with each others); in an aggregate logical device (col.7, lines

45-50); maintaining a logical model of said aggregate logical device (Fig.4 shows logical

model of aggregate logical device, and col.7, lines 39-49); and providing access to said

stand-alone service by representing said selection of said at least one device component

to said stand-alone service as said aggregate logical device (Fig.2, col.4, lines 57-64, and col.5, lines 20-45). However, Carter does not explicitly disclose logically association a selection of at least one device component.

48.   In the same field of endeavor, Ching discloses (e.g., hierarchical comparison system and method). Ching discloses logically association a selection of at least one device component (Ching teaches selected components of the user computer 102), [see Ching col.11, lines 5-10, and col.4, line 5 to col.10, line 67].

49.   Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Ching's teachings of hierarchical document comparison system and method with the teachings of Carter, for the purpose of that the user can quickly identify the changes that have been made in the computer [see Ching col.2, lines 61-65]. Thus Carter provides the motivation by stating that there exist a need that provides an economic and efficient way to correct errors in computer networking software without having to develop an expensive independent stack in a time intensive manner [see Carter col.3, lines 49-53].

50.   As to claim 45, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, including a method of providing device control to at least one device component, said device control enabling interaction of a data network service with said at least one device component, and method comprising: computing with said at least one device component, wherein said communicating uses a stimulus message format and employs the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) (Fig.1 shows device components communicate with each others in an aggregate logical device (col.7, lines 45-50); maintaining a logical model of said

aggregate logical device (Fig.4 shows logical model of aggregate logical device, and col.7, lines 39-49); and providing access to said data network service by representing said selection of said at least one device component to said data network service by representing to said data network service as said aggregate logical device (Fig.2, col.4, lines 57-64, and col.5, lines 20-45). However, Carter does not explicitly disclose logically association a selection of at least one device component.

51.   In the same field of endeavor, Ching discloses (e.g., hierarchical comparison system and method). Ching discloses logically association a selection of at least one device component (Ching teaches selected components of the user computer 102), [see Ching col.11, lines 5-10, and col.4, line 5 to col.10, line 67].

52.   Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Ching's teachings of hierarchical document comparison system and method with the teachings of Carter, for the purpose of that the user can quickly identify the changes that have been made in the computer [see Ching col.2, lines 61-65]. Thus Carter provides the motivation by stating that there exist a need that provides an economic and efficient way to correct errors in computer networking software without having to develop an expensive independent stack in a time intensive manner [see Carter col.3, lines 49-53].

53.   Claims 5, 10,16, 46, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carter et al., (hereinafter Carter) U.S. Patent No. 6,266,788 in view of Phillip Waisin Ching., (hereinafter Ching) U.S. Patent No. 6,560,620 further in view of Marchetti et al., (hereinafter Marchetti) U.S. Patent No. 6,618,398.

54.   As to claim 5, Carter does not teach stimulus message format employs the

Session initiation Protocol (SIP). However, Marchetti teaches stimulus message format

employs the Session initiation Protocol (SIP) (col.3, lines 30-40). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to

combine the teaching of Carter and Marchetti have a Session initiation Protocol (SIP)

because it would be useful to have a session of activity that a user with a unique IP

address spends on a Web site.

55.   As to claim 10, Carter does not teach encapsulating a message destined for a

server of said data network service to result in an encapsulated message; and sending said

encapsulated message to at least one of said selection of said least one device component

of forwarding to said server of said data network service. However Marchetti teaches

encapsulating a message destined for a server of said data network service to result in an

encapsulated message; and sending said encapsulated message to at least one of said

selection of said least one device component of forwarding to said server of said data

network service (See Fig.1, and col.3, line30 to col.4, line 57). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to

combine the teaching of Carter and Marchetti have a encapsulating a message because it

would be useful to provide a address resolution in an asymmetrical wireless

communication network (see Marchatti col.3, lines 17-48).

56.   As to claim 16, Carter does not teach receiving an encapsulated message,

containing a message from a server of said data network service, from at least one of said

selection of said at least one device component de-encapsulating said encapsulated

message for forwarding to said first data network service adapter application. However, Marchetti teach receiving an encapsulated message, containing a message from a server of said data network service, from at least one of said selection of said at least one device component; and de-encapsulating said encapsulated message for forwarding to said first data network service adapter application (See Fig.1, and col.3, line30 to col.4, line 57, and col.5, lines 7 –65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Carter and Marchetti have a encapsulating a message because it would be useful to provide a address resolution in an asymmetrical wireless communication network (see Marchatti col.3, lines 17-48).

57.   As to claim 46, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, including a method of providing device control to at least one device component, said device control enabling interaction of a data network service with said at least one device component, and method comprising: communicating with said at least one device component (Fig.1 shows device components communicate with each others); in an aggregate logical device (col.7, lines 45-50); maintaining a logical model of said aggregate logical device (Fig.4 shows logical model of aggregate logical device, and col.7, lines 39-49); and providing access to said data network service by representing said selection of said at least one device component to said data network service as said aggregate logical device (Fig.2, col.4, lines 57-64, and col.5, lines 20-45). However, Carter does not explicitly disclose logically association a selection of at least one device component.

58.   In the same field of endeavor, Ching discloses (e.g., hierarchical comparison

system and method). Ching discloses logically association a selection of at least one

device component (Ching teaches selected components of the user computer 102), [see

Ching col.11, lines 5-10, and col.4, line 5 to col.10, line 67].

59.   Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Ching's teachings

of hierarchical document comparison system and method with the teachings of Carter, for

the purpose of that the user can quickly identify the changes that have been made in the

computer [see Ching col.2, lines 61-65]. Thus Carter provides the motivation by stating

that there exist a need that provides an economic and efficient way to correct errors in

computer networking software without having to develop an expensive independent stack

in a time intensive manner [see Carter col.3, lines 49-53].

Also, Carter does not explicitly teach encapsulating a message destined for a server of

said data network service to result in an encapsulated message, and sending said

encapsulated message to at least one of said selection of said at least one device

component for forwarding to said server of said data network service. However

Marchetti teaches encapsulating a message destined for a server of said data network

service to result in an encapsulated message; and sending said encapsulated message to at

least one of said selection of said least one device component of forwarding to said server

of said data network service (See Fig.1, and col.3, line30 to col.4, line 57). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to

combine the teaching of Carter and Marchetti have a encapsulating a message because it

would be useful to provide a address resolution in an asymmetrical wireless

communication network (see Marchatti col.3, lines 17-48).

60.   As to claim 47, Carter teaches the invention as claimed, including a method of

providing device control to at least one device component, said device control enabling

interaction of a data network service with said at least one device component, and method

comprising: communicating with said at least one device component in an aggregate

logical device (Fig.1 shows device components communicate with each others);

maintaining a logical model of said aggregate logical device (col.7, lines 45-50); and

providing access to said data network service as said aggregate logical device (Fig.4

shows logical model of aggregate logical device, and col.7, lines 39-49); wherein said

data network service is a first data network service (Fig.2, col.4, lines 57-64, and col.5,

lines 20-45); wherein said providing further comprises, executing a first data network

service adapter application corresponding to a server of said first data network service

(Fig.1 server 17), and logically associating said first data network service adapter

application with said aggregate logical device (see col.4, lines 40-45). However, Carter

does not explicitly disclose logically association a selection of at least one device

component.

61.   In the same field of endeavor, Ching discloses (e.g., hierarchical comparison

zsystem and method). Ching discloses logically association a selection of at least one

device component (Ching teaches selected components of the user computer 102), [see

Ching col.11, lines 5-10, and col.4, line 5 to col.10, line 67].

62.   Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Ching's teachings

of hierarchical document comparison system and method with the teachings of Carter, for

the purpose of that the user can quickly identify the changes that have been made in the

computer [see Ching col.2, lines 61-65]. Thus Carter provides the motivation by stating

that there exist a need that provides an economic and efficient way to correct errors in

computer networking software without having to develop an expensive independent stack

in a time intensive manner [see Carter col.3, lines 49-53].

Also, Carter does not explicitly teaches receiving an encapsulated message, containing a

message from a server of said data network service, from at least one of said selection of

said at least one device component, and de-encapsulating said encapsulated message for

forwarding to said first data network service adapter application. However, Marchetti

teach receiving an encapsulated message, containing a message from a server of said data

network service, from at least one of said selection of said at least one device component;

and de-encapsulating said encapsulated message for forwarding to said first data network

service adapter application (See Fig.1, and col.3, line30 to col.4, line 57, and col.5, lines

7 –65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teaching of Carter and Marchetti have a

encapsulating a message because it would be useful to provide a address resolution in an

asymmetrical wireless communication network (see Marchatti col.3, lines 17-48).

Conclusion

63.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Tammy T. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-

272-3929. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30 - 5:30.
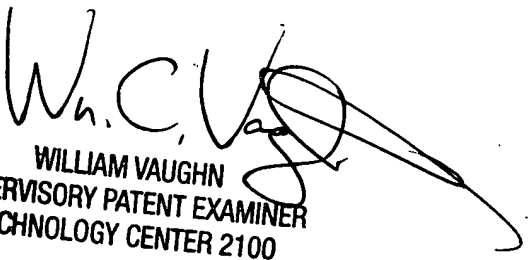
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, *William Vaughn* can be reached on 571-272-3922. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO

Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call

800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TTN
October 14, 2006

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